

Estimation of dislocation concentration in plastically deformed FeCrNi alloy by positron annihilation lifetime

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Abstract. Dislocations would be induced after plastic deformation, which might change the mechanical properties of solids. FeCrNi austenitic model alloy and its Mo-diluted alloy were cold rolled with different degree of thickness reduction. Positrons are sensitive to point defects, which are easily trapped and annihilated around the trapping sites. The mean positron lifetimes have been used to estimate the average dislocation concentration in solids. Meanwhile, the trapping efficiency μ was calculated from the lifetime results. The trapping efficiency value is estimated about $3.31 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for FeCrNi alloy and $3.31 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for Mo-diluted alloy, respectively. The increment of the hardness value during plastic deformation is related to the increase of the dislocation density and dislocation pile up in solids.

Introduction

Austenitic stainless steels are important structural materials for nuclear system. Some of them might undergo plastic deformation due to tensile loading beyond a limiting value [1]. Large amount of dislocations would be generated after plastic deformation, which play a key role in determining the mechanical properties of materials [2-3]. It is well known that conventional metals and alloys can be softened by annealing and strengthened after cold working [3]. Annealing process might reduce the dislocation density, while cold work would increase the dislocation concentration and lead to the hardening. Additionally, dislocations might interact with helium atoms, which effect the helium behaviour in nuclear structural materials [4-5].

The microstructure and dislocation density in materials were usually characterized by Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) directly [1, 6]. However, it can only reveal an extremely small area so that we could not observe the average information in some extent [7]. Positron annihilation technique was a sensitive probe for the detection of crystal defects such as dislocations and vacancies [8-9]. Incident positron would be trapped easily by crystal defects in deformed solids and the positron lifetime might be changed due to the variation of electron density around trapping site. Moreover, the trapping rate K is proportional to the defect concentration C_d [10]. In our previous work, the added Molybdenum atoms could enhance the hardness of FeCrNi alloy, and suppress the electron irradiation hardening. However, few works concerned about the Molybdenum effect in plastic deformed FeCrNi austenitic stainless steel. In the present work, FeCrNi model alloy and Mo-diluted alloy were used to avoid the effect of impurities. Positron annihilation lifetime measurement was performed to the alloys with different deformation degree. The mean positron lifetimes were used to estimate the dislocation concentrations in solids.

Experimental details

FeCrNi model alloy (17wt% Cr, 14.5wt% Ni, the balance Fe) and Mo-diluted alloy (17wt% Cr, 14.5wt% Ni, 2.2wt% Mo, the balance Fe) were made from a series of high purity metals ($\geq 4\text{N}$) by arc melting process at General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals. The size of both alloys was

10×10 mm², and the thickness was 10.65 mm for FeCrNi alloy and 10.30 mm for Mo-diluted alloy, respectively. Mechanical polishing was proceeded with silicon carbide paper and 1.5 μm diamond paste to produce a mirror like surface, and then specimens were annealed at 1323 K for 2 h in vacuum (about 1×10⁻⁴ Pa).

The specimens were then plastically deformed up to 40% thickness reduction at room temperature with the increment of 5% per degree. Edge and screw dislocations would be generated in the face-centered cubic (fcc) lattices [11]. Positron annihilation lifetime measurements were carried out by a conventional fast-slow spectrometer with a time resolution of 210 ps (FWHM). A ²²Na positron source with the activity of 16 μCi was placed between two Kapton foils, then sandwiched between two identical samples with the same composition and deformed degree. In order to reduce the statistical error, each spectrum accumulated about 2×10⁶ coincidence events within 2 h. The detected lifetime spectra were analyzed using the LT9 program [12]. The composition of source contribution (Kapton foils) was subtracted during the analysis.

Results and discussion

The average positron lifetime for both alloys with thickness reduction from 0% to 40% are shown in Fig. 1. The result shows that the positron lifetime at defect free solid is 106.4 ± 0.3 ps for FeCrNi alloy and 110.9 ± 0.3 ps for Mo-diluted alloy, respectively. With the increasing of deformation degree (i.e., thickness reduction), the mean positron lifetimes in both alloys increased, and then the values saturated at about 150 ps as the thickness reduction degree over 15%. Similar variation of the lifetime is observed for both alloys as the thickness reduced.

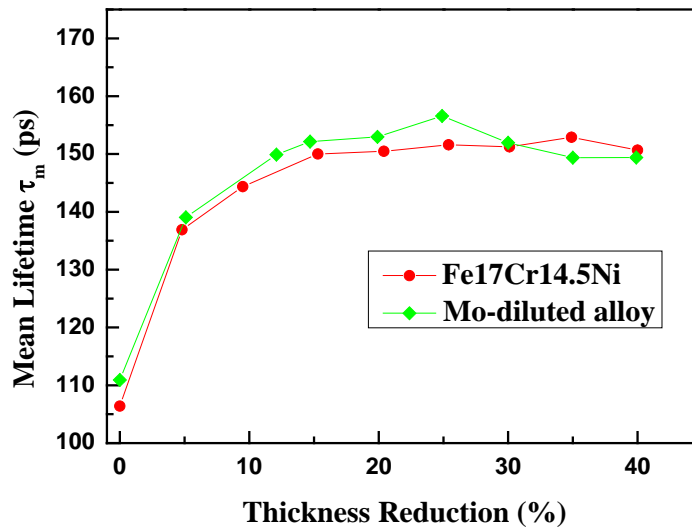


Fig. 1 Variation of the mean lifetime τ_m as the thickness reduced for both alloys.

According to the conventional two-state trapping model, which concerned only one type of defects in solid. This model assumes that the positron exists in either of two states in the solid, the bulk state or the defect trapped state (in this case dislocations). The positron trapping rate K is proportional to the defect concentration C_d .

$$K = \mu * C_d. \quad (1)$$

Since the trapping efficiency (μ) is related to the trapping cross section (σ) as [13]:

$$\mu = \sigma * v. \quad (2)$$

where v is the average thermal velocity of the thermalized positrons and σ is a measure of the interaction between positrons and dislocations. The thermalized velocity v obtains from the Maxwellian distribution as:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{8K_B T}{\pi m}}. \quad (3)$$

where K_B is the Boltzman constant, T is the temperature and m is the mass of positron, respectively.

At the same trapping model [11, 13], the mean positron lifetime is:

$$\tau = \tau_f \left[\frac{1+K\tau_d}{1+K\tau_f} \right]. \quad (4)$$

where τ_f is the positron annihilation lifetime in the bulk state, τ_d is the mean lifetime of the dislocation saturated solid. The positron trapping rate K can be written as:

$$K = \frac{1}{\tau_f} \left[\frac{\tau - \tau_f}{\tau_d - \tau} \right]. \quad (5)$$

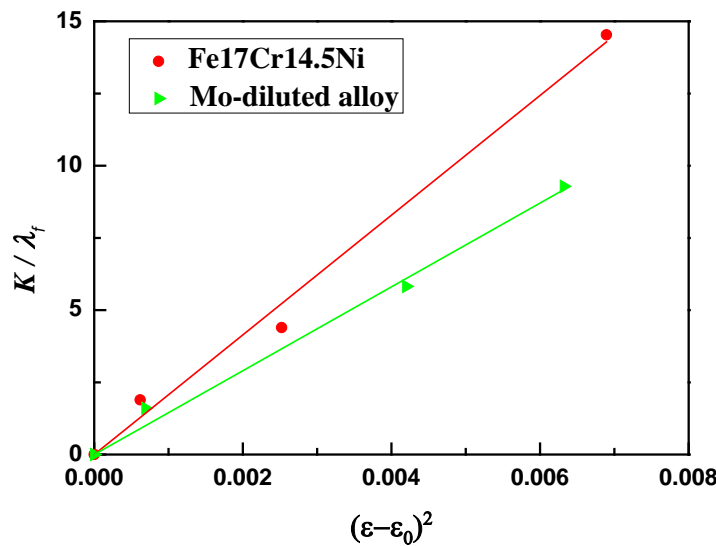


Fig. 2 Trapping rate K/λ_f as functions of squared strain for both alloys.

As reported by Baram and Rosen [8], the relation between the trapping rate K and the tensile strain ϵ induced by plastic deformation in fcc metals was:

$$K = \frac{10^{-3} \sigma v (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)^2}{b^3}. \quad (6)$$

Where σ the trapping cross section and v is the thermalized velocity. The constant of b is the Burgers vector, which is estimated to be equal to 2.57 Å. The tensile strain is related to the thickness reduction as shown in equation (7):

$$\epsilon = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \log \frac{h_0}{h}. \quad (7)$$

where h_0 is the initial thickness and h is the final thickness of the deformed sample. Fig. 2 shows the values of trapping rate, expressed as K/λ_f (taken from Eq. 5) versus the squared tensile strain ϵ^2 , which computed from Eq. 7, up to 15% thickness reduction for both alloys. The linear feature of K/λ_f vs ϵ^2 for both alloys are shown in Fig. 2, which make it possible to derive the trapping cross section σ for

positrons in deformed alloy and the trapping efficiency μ from the slope of the straight line obtained. Calculating the slope of these straight lines using the least square fitting method. The values of μ and σ can be observed as: $\mu = 3.31 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\sigma = 3.1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2$ for FeCrNi alloy and $\mu = 2.22 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\sigma = 2.1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2$ for Mo-diluted alloy. Inserting the calculated trapping rate K and trapping efficiency μ into Eq. 1, the dislocation density C_d during plastic deformation could be calculated. The value of C_d varies from $5.4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 4.8% thickness reduction to $4.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 15.3% thickness reduction for FeCrNi alloy, and $6.5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 5.1% thickness reduction to $3.8 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 14.7% thickness reduction for Mo-diluted alloy.

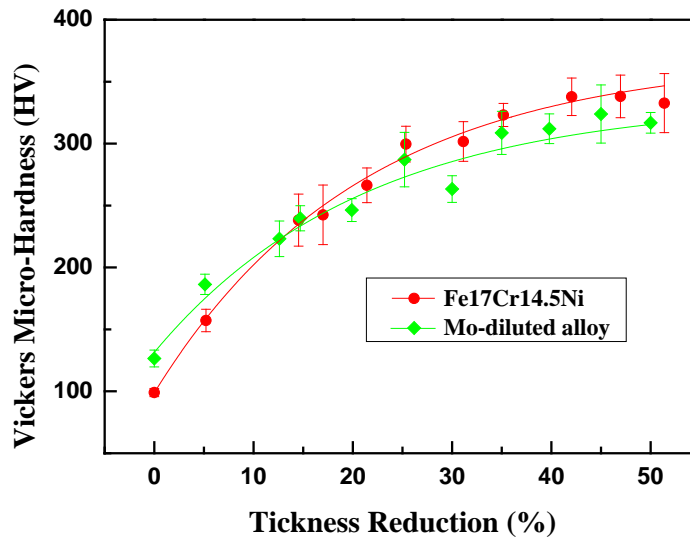


Fig. 3 Variation of Vickers micro-hardness as the thickness reduced for both alloys.

The results of micro-hardness at different thickness reduction for both alloys are shown in Fig. 3. The values increase sharply at low thickness reduction degree ($\leq 15\%$), which is similar with the variation of the mean positron lifetime. The mean positron lifetime is saturated after the thickness reduction over 15% as shown in Fig. 1, which means that all of the injected positrons were trapped and annihilated around the defect site. However, the hardness value increases up to 30% thickness reduction. As discussed, much more dislocations would be formed with the increment of the thickness reduction degree. Dislocation pile up might be formed in the solid, which prevents dislocation slipping. The hardness value of the deformed samples increased with the dislocation pile up process. These results indicate that the dislocation density increased continuously as the thickness reduction over 15%. Moreover, the increment of the hardness value for the Mo-diluted alloy is lower than the FeCrNi alloy in the deformed solid, which means the added Mo might suppress the dislocation pile up.

Conclusion

Dislocations would be generated in FeCrNi alloys after plastic deformation. The dislocation concentration with low deformation degree ($\leq 15\%$) were estimated from the mean positron annihilation lifetimes. For the FeCrNi alloy, the dislocation concentration is up to $4.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 15.3% thickness reduction. While, it would be $3.8 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 14.7% thickness reduction for the Mo-diluted alloy. All of the injected positrons could be trapped at the defect sites with higher dislocation concentration. The added Mo atoms enhance the hardness and suppress the hardening process during plastic deformation. Meanwhile, it also reduces the trapping efficiency of the alloy. Further study will focus on the relation between the deformation induced dislocations and the implanted helium atoms.

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